THE TIMES COMPANY,

TIMES RUILDING,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.
THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers
on their own account in this city and
Manchester, for 10 cents a week; by
mail, outside of Richmond, 50 cents a
month, \$5.00 a year—anywhere in the

month, Saso a Francisco Tribled States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and malical the WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and malical malical tribled States.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL. STREET.

PETERSBURG AGENT, J. A. MADISON, 121 FOWLINGBROOK STREET. WASHINGTON BUTEAU, ANGUS MC-SWEEN, MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

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The price of The Times is two cents per copy and ten cents per week, delivered within the limits of Richmond and Monchester. Sunday paper three cents.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS TO-DAY.

Richmond Lodge, Masons, Masonie Tem-Marshall Lodge, K. of P., Lee Camp Fitzhugh Lodge, L. O. O. F., Eagle Hall, Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fel-

Old Dominion Lodge, Golden Chain, Monroe Hall. town Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fel-

lows' Hall.

La Fayette Council, A. L. of H., Jr. O.
U. A. M. Hall. committee Division, R. R. Telegraph-

Hickory Camp, Woodmen of the World, Marshall Hall, Richmond Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Liberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Cersley's

Union Council, R. A., Corcoran Hall. 3. A. Cummings Assembly, R. S. of G. F., Ellett's Hall. Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A M., Belvidere

Jefferson Council, Jr O. U. A., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Trinity Ledge, L. O. G. T., Central Hall.
Catholic Beneficial and Social Society,
Cathodral Hall.

Central Benedicial and Social Society, Lee Camp Hall. Richmond Conclave, L. O. H., Central

Hall.
Company D., First Regiment, Armory.
Company F., First Regiment, Armory.
R. L. I. Blues, Blues' Armory.
Richmond Howitzers, Howitzers' Armory.

IT WOULD BE A DREADFUL BLUN-

DEE.

Every one recollects the facts involved in the prosecution of the New York. broker, E. R. Chapman. When the Wilson the Senate of the United States the entire public believed, and had good reason for believing, that it was held up by the Sugar Trust, until that concern could buy and bulldoze for such duties as suited it, and the public also believed that certain senators were taking advantage of the inside information given them during the hold-up, to make money by speculating in Sugar Trust stock. The Senate appointed a committee, and ordered it to westigate the facts of this matter. Mr. Chapman was a member of a firm of New York brokers, through whom the suspected senators were believed to have operated, and he was summoned before the Senate committee and asked questions intended to disclose what, if any, transactions senators had had through his office. He refused to answer the questions, and set the authority of the Senate and the laws of the United States at defiance. He was indicted under an act of Congress passed, to meet such cases in 1857, and after interposing every tool nical defence that the ablest lawyers in the country could suggest, he was finally convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and suffer imprisonment in jail for thirty days. He has taken his case to the Supreme Court of the United States three times, and has obstinutely stood in

All this has been done by him, not to vindicate some supposed constitutional the enjoyments of his privileges and immunities as an American of ...en, but to shield and cloak a party of United States have betrayed the interests and rights of the high functions that pertain to their place.

the way of the administration of justice

Until every resource known to the land

has been exhausted, and until the Su-

preme Court has finally said that he must

pay the penalty of his contumacy.

It is now said that a movement is on foot to induce President McKinley to pardon Chapman and save him the imprisonment of thirty days, and it is further said that Mr. McKinley is so-

riously contemplating his pardon. We hope most sincerely that the President will do nothing of the kind. No one wants to see Mr. Chapman suffer, but every one wants to see the law vindicated, and disgraced senators who have prostituted their high functions, if any such there be, brought to justice. This cannot be done, except by enforcing the law sternly, and thereby making all the world know that it is the law, and that it will require submission to itself from every man, woman and child in this land, high

or lew, rich or poor. the following statement to a reporter in

New York. He said:

I am in readiness to go to Washington at any time to serve out my sentence. I am simply awaiting instructions. As I understand it, the Supreme Court of the United States has thirty days in

which to reverse its opinion.

"I have heard the report that the President intended to intervene, and, while I hope the stories are true, I am not so sanguine as many of my friends. To my mind, politics will be an important factor in deciding what may be done. In the West there is a strong Populistic feeling, and where that sentiment prevails I am regarded as a rep-resentative of the Sugar Trust, and therefore, deserving of punishment. As a matter of fact, the firm of which t a matter of fact, the firm of which the man a member has never dealt as extensively in sugar as in other securities. But, rightly or wrongly, many people in the West consider me a wicked man, who ought to be punished.

The decision in my case raises a serious question. Under it, privileged communications.

question. Under it, privileged commu-nications are placed at the disposal of a committee of Congress, and if the pos-sessor of the information does not divulge it, juil is his portion. Nor is it confined to brokers. Newspaper men are just as liable. I am much afraid that serious times are coming in this country, for the spirit of Communism is steadily growing. I hope for the best, but, really I am not so hopeful as I mibht

This all stuff. Populists may want Mr. Chapman punished because think him connected with the Sugar Trust, but the real demand for his punshment comes from a source very difpunishment that should be attended to that they will violate the laws at their own proper peril. The demand is in the interest of public justice, and in that interest nione.

Mr. Chapman is also very much it ccepted amongst decent and honorable men anywhere, except a necessity for his own protection, that exempts the senator's accomplice from his obligution to bring the culprit to justice when the outraged law of the country places him at the bar. The President will make the blunder

of his life if he pardons Chapman.

AN UNFORTENATE PARALLEL.

The New York Tribune of Sunday at tempts in an illustration to find an argument for protection in the Mississippi levee system. President McKinley is represented as standing on the banks of the river, with spade in hand, directing the work of Reed, Dingley and other members of Congress in strengthening the

. It seems to us that this Elustration article in Sunday's paper, that the whole lever system is a dismal failure, and that the people along the line of the river are In revolt against It. The mistake has been in interfering with Nature's laws. Man has tried to wrest from the river an area which it needs whenever concurrent thaws at the head waters of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers occur. By building levees the river has been robbed of its natural outlets, so that the flood breaks its bonds and works destruction. It is said by those thost interested that an occusional overflow of the bottom lands s really beneficial, whereas through the crevasse the resistless current rushes upon the lowlands in its fury, and does inculculable damage, destroying both life and property. But for the levce the present floods would long ago have found building these dykes the bed of the river has been raised, and while one section may be protected by the levee system, this protection is secured at the expense

of other sections when the levee breaks. The natural laws of trade are just as sure as the laws of nature in the physical world, and the current of business can no more be restrained by laws without injury to business than can the Mississippi be restrained by levees without disastrous floods. If it were possible to make the levee system so complete so as to give natural protection to all sections through which the Mississippi flows, the system might be justified, but it has been shown that one levee demands unother levee. And so one restrictive law de-

In the illustration which the Tribune senators who are reasonably believed to furnishes we note that the protectionists are at work at one point only. On the their constituents, and to have prostituted | bank of the river are numerous manufacturing plants, and the protectionists are busy eregting there high barriers of "81 per cent on woollen goods," "54 per cent. on silk goods," "53 per cent. on pottery," and so on, while this point on the river is "protected," other points appear to be

left to the mercy of the floods. A telling illustration is this of the injustice and iniquity of the entire protection system. If all classes were included in its beweits, it might be justified, but the system makes only a sham pretence of protecting all. Its benefits are beslowed upon favorites at the expense of

By way of parenthesis, we remark here that Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, said, in an interview printed in one of the Sunday papers, that he was oposed to the levee system because it protected at government expense, the rich bottom On Saturday last Mr. Chapman made lands, which were capable of producing from one to three bales of cotton to the acre, while the uplands at the very best have so arranged my affairs that could produce only about one-half a hale

so that the people were taxed to help the richest land owners in the State. Here is another illustration of the iniquity and injustice of the tariff system.

The Times believe in just as few restrictive laws as possible. It believes that the natural way is the best way. It does not believe in "levees" for the business world. Tear down the walls, take away the props. Let all the avenues of trade be wide open. The leves system, like all systems which interfere with natural laws, is a dismal failure.

THREE ITEMS FROM GEGRGIA.

We have recently stumbled upon three very interesting silver items from the State of Georgia. The first is an extract from an editorial in the Hon. Tom Watson's paper, which is as follows:

"Compare the sales of Bryan's book now with those of 'Coin's Pinancial School,' in 1835, and you get a fair idea of the decline of public interest in the single issue of silver coinage. Harvey's book outsold Bryan's at the Japanese ratio of about 321-2 to 1. The single issue of aliver colonge has seen its best

ardent of the free-silver advocates, but mentioned the other day that the the same conclusion, and had gone into

The second item of interest is like unto the first. A telegram from Atlanta, esterday, informs us that Former Vice-

renson would not be engaging in the gold-mining business if he had any very strong hopes of succeeding in his mis-

The third item of interest is an extract rom an editorial in the Daily Tribune, free-silver newspaper published in the European Shylock," we should pay him Milar for dollar, and that we should rander unto Caesar the things that beong to him. The Tribune's reply is, in

art as follows: The things which are Caesar's should e rendered unto him, and Shylock a and should be redeemed. The Telegraph tseif does not claim that a proposition made But let us pay it in honest money, it says, worth full one hundred mote in the dollar."

cents in the dollar."
"That means in gold money, in scarce and dear money, which it will take double of the people's products to get. Why should we do this? Honor does not require it. The articles of the bond do not stigntate it. Predence, self-interest, our duty to ourselves and our children forbid it. We are a nation of fools, of idlots, unfit for self-government to do it. If we as a nation choose to coin gold and silver in proportion, and at the of these obligations was assumed, and such coinage of gold and silver will make it twice as easy for us to meet them, why should it not be done?"

A man named Hash has been appointed steward in the Virginia penitentiary. There is something about his name which suggests that he is the right mun in the right place. Cleveland Land.

If this editorial is not penned in a ers, from the Tribune's point of view, most spirit of repudiation, if what the Tribme advocates is not repudiation, pure and simple, we do not know the mean ng of that term.

And yet, in view of all those "inter esting items from Georgia," we are told by those who presume to speak for the Democratic party of Virginia, that no nan, whotever his honest convictions as to free silver, shall be permitted to alfillate with the party in this State, unless he swallow the Chicago platform, free silver, and all.

DR JONES AND THE SCHOOL HISTO.

RIES.
We printed in The Times of Sunday ommunication from Rev. Dr J. William iones with reference to school histories of the late war. The Times has not meant to depreciate either the work of Or. Junes or of other Southern authors who have prepared such histories. There

a much good material in them all, but t is quite as natural for the Southern man to write from the Southern standpoint as for the Northern man to write from the Northern standpoint and all such distories must necessarily be more or less partisan. What we would like to see is a history for the schools that would deal with the war and its causes from an impartial standpoint.

Several days ago the South Carolina Confederate veterans adopted the fol-

Whereas, the subject of text books for Whereas, the subject of text books for use in our public schools has been brought to the attention of this meeting by the iten. O. P. Williams, ex-school commissioner of Colleton county, and having beard read a clipping from a Baltimere assumption which said: "At the last excampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Paul's a committee was appointed to secure a revision in American school histories; and, whereas, that committee was instructed to look over the histories employed in the public he histories employed in the histories employed in the public schools, and condemn those which mag-nified the heroism of Southern soldiers and placed them on the same footing with the soldiers of the North. In fact it was the sense of the Army that no history used in the public schools should treat of Southern soldiers as other than insurrectionists, who sought to desirely these Covernment; and, whereas, this this Government; and, whereas, this meeting condemns all such sentiment meeting condemns all such sentiments as this, and desires and rincerely hopes that every Southern child shall be brought up to have the same unalloyed affection and reverence for our herofe dead, we condemn all such histories a those revised by order of the Grand Army of the Republic as injurious to the fraternal feelings we have endeavored to cultivate. Be it, therefore
"Resolved. That in our column the

Cultivate: Be it, therefore
"Resolved, That in our opinion the
State Beard of Education should condemn and prohibit the use of may and
all such text books and histories in our
public schools, and adopt in their stead,
as far as practicable, books by Southern
authors."

Now we think that the Confederater of South Carolina are only half right. Of course the children of the South should not be taught the history of the war from the perverted Northern point. For oh, the wind was bold and free

of view, and the history of Professor Me-Masters, which the Grand Army of Republic has endorsed, and all histories like it should be firmly excluded from the schools of the South. To treat the Southern soldier as an misurrectionist and a traiter is to belle history, and what we are after is the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Southerners should be careful, therefore, not to go to the other extreme. | Phe South Carolina veterans are right in sking that the use of all text books of the McMaster's stripe shall be periodiced in Southern schools, but partic a mistories by Southern authors are total discouraged. We certainly prefer the southern author and would encourage the use of his books in Southern school .. But first of all, we desire that the enfldren of the South shall be taught the truth and not remance. The facts should be presented as they are without coloring them in the interest of either side. It matters not so much about the author as about the book The partisan history is worthless and should be discarded, whether written by a Northern or Southern author. That, nut shell. The South is not afraid of the facts; nothing can add so much to the recitude of her cause and the glory of her achievements as the truth itself.

The commandments were not enacted into law by the Kansas Legislature, and of course will therefore continue to cut no figure in the Sunflower State.

A magazine article tells about "The working of a bank," but does not refer to the latest exploits of Banker Spald-

There are over 1,000,000 cat skins used every year in the fur trade, and yet with all these they never have killed the right

After such a fearful rampage the father of waters is liable to be confined to his

Having disposed of the heresy charges Ian Maciarca will proceed to make out a

Rev. John Watson is liable to feel that

he heresy charges are some of the thorns of the "bonny brier bush." Jerry Simpson would prebably advise Senator Call to try golf stockings, as

there is no force in the fight for plain Gas Addicks is now to have a match factory. This man is liable to have a case of spontaneous combustion if he

The Greek retreat at Larissa proves that they retain their old ability in foot

keeps up his inflammatory pursuits.

Ralli may not be able to recoup the fortunes of war but the flight from Larissa clearly demonstrated that a rally was absolutely necessary.

"I will remain in politics," says Joe Blackburn. Which interpreted means that he will spend the balance of his days trying to get back in-

The Kansas Legislature has adjourned and the airship will probably move on above some other hilarious gathering.

Wickwire-Have you been following Timmins' career lately? He has writ-ten several short articles full of promise. Mudge-So have 1, but I haven't been able to pay any of them yet.-Indianapo Ha Journal.

A Capable Name,

Desperate Case.

'Mrs. Higgins is still wildly in love "Does she put the buttons in his shirts

No; but he told her he sat up all night playing poker without any stakes-and she believes him. -- Detroit Free

Presperous Days, Chatterton-Hardup seems to be having

better luck lately.
Wiggins-What? Has he paid you what ie owed you? he owed you?
Chatterion-No. He hasn't called to borrow any more!-The Jester.

A Senator's Humor.

Senntor Hours reference to the House as a body "which adjourns every three days in order to get time to attack the Senate for not attending to business, shows that the old gentleman has a very near humor of his own when he happens o be out of humor. San Francisco Cal

Grant's Great Error. George Alfred Townsend says: "In that supreme hour of Grant's dominion he never diverted his eyes, never looked at me." This, we take it, was the one at me. 14m, we that a life. No man great mistake of Grant's life. No man however great, should fail to look at Mr. Townsend whethever a kimay fate gives him such a giorlous opportunity.—Uniengo Times-Herald,

May Day.

If you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother dear.
For to-married lie the measilest day of

all the glad new year.

I must don my beaviest overcoat, my mackintesh and wraps.

With my snowshees and my earmaffs, and wear all my winter traps:

And I'll also have to take along a dnen with a fan.

suit, a fan. A light straw hat, a durter and a sun-shade, if I can. And if any olithering poet says a word in

praise of May I hope he il catch pneumonia and straight be faid away. Frank S. Pixley, in Chicago-Times He-

Gladys and Her Wheel. It was a windy day in March
When Gladya get her wheel—
The sort of day when grimps need

And many were the glances arch-When Gladys got her wheel. The neighbors all looked out to see When Gladya got her wheel.

Her wild gyrations toward a tree
Filled their unioly sonis with glee,
When Gladys got her wheel.

Nine little boys sat on the fence When Gindys got her wheel.
They saw her fall with grief intense.
And watched her ride with lay immense
When Gladys got her wheel.

But little work was done that day When Gladys got her wheel. Folks couldn't keep their eyes away. And some felt there was need to pray When Gladys got her wheel.

THE SCHOLAR AND THE SKEPTIC. In the Latter an Absence of Soul, Touch and Sympathetic Heart Touch.

Editor of The Times:
Sir:—I have recently listered to three addresses from three persons of national and international reputation—Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the American Yolun-

Not so when Dr. Pation, the consecrated man of letters, speke to men of learning in the McCoy Hall of Johns Hopkins University, and far from being so when the devoted little woman addressed an overflow meeting in Brown Memorial churph, this city. The man who was beld enough to undertake to correct the "Mistakes of Moses," and yet bind enough not to see a God in nature nor find a God in revelation, does, I admit, attract attention, but awakens no emotion, while the scholar whose wisdom begins in fearing and trusting God, the soldler whose commander is the Christ, enter into the inner chambers of human hearts and find sweet resting places there as they give peace and rest themselves.

The traveller in a strange country gets

nselves.

to traveller in a strange country gets poor comfort when he is told, in ask-the way, "I don't know," but his eye htens when the answer comes, "Tais

ther than palaces, to troubled harts ther than theatres, to sick ones rather an skeptics, to the Scriptures rather an Shakespeare, to give rather than apply get gate receipts, and to God rath-than man, then may you touch heart lear than pasts, leips and not hart often. rather than heels, belo and not hurt please for the present and prepare for all eternity. Scholar, with God as teacher, soldier, with Christ as leader; skeptic, with Tem Paine as model! Who is right? Which will you follow?

B. B. BERKELEY. Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1897.

High Praise for The Times.

and vigorous, and yet graceful and elegant. There is another thing about the Times, that one who lives in the present cannot help admiring—it never crooms and mourns over the past. It is of this day and generation. While duty revering the memory of the patriots, statesimen and heroes of the Old South, it realizes that the New South is here to stay, and its achievements will be in the needs of industry and commerce. These fields of industry and commerce, will be as glorious and as much a caus

Attractions at Ferest Hill Park.

If the plans now being considered by be Richmond Rallway and Electric Comto be the most popular resort promises to be the most popular resort around Richmond this summer.

While the company has as yet decided upon nothing definitely negotiations are pending for the establishment of a cleasure park which will include a big navillen for theatrical performances to a clear abolic.

be given nightly.

Professor Moore and wife, a team of vanderille favorities, who have wide experience in the management of such affairs, will probably be engaged to manage the variety performances for the sea-

It is their intention in the event that the pavillon is turned over to them, to provide a full company of specialty people every week and give frequent changes

Prominent People at the Jef crson.

When Gladys got her wheel. It blew her over finally. And Dr. Johnson got a fee When Gladys got her wheel. -Somerville Journal.

Editor of The Times:

and international lington Booth, of the American Yolunlington Booth, of the American Yolunteers; Rev. Dr. Patton, of Princeton University, and Col. Rebert G. Ingersoli, of
New York city. What a contrast between these English-speaking speakers,
and how unlike their life-work!

The agnostic is an expert platform talker, a gifted fashioner of polished phrases,
and a man of impressive bearing, but his
words move no heart-depths and stir no
emotions. The fact is, that in a large
audience in one of Baltimore's most attractive theartes, he had but two auditors who were evidently in sympathy
with him. The others listened respectfully, and now and then applauded at the
close of a well-rounded sentence, or the
telling of an apt anecdote; but there was
an absence of soul-touch and sympathetic
heart-throb.

Not so when Dr. Patjon, the consecrated
man of letters, spoke to men of learning
in the Medox Hall of Labos Honkins Uni-

Is the way."

The man who sees in Burns a wisdom greater than he finds in the Bible, in Shakespeare, a faith superior to that taught in the Scriptures, in the life of Paine more to be admired than that of Paul, and in the writings of Voltaire more of beauty than in those of blind Milton, touches no responsive chord in human hearts and awakens no note of sympathy in souls immortal.

The scholar who sees God in land and

hearts and awakens no note of sympathy in souls immorful.

The scholar who sees God in land and sea and sky, who thinks up to an infinite Thinker, who reasons up to Omniscence, who meditating on effects reaches the First Great Cause, who, conscious of his own weakness, leans on Omnipotonce, who in the darkness of human life has his eye fixed ever on a star, who knows just enough to confeas that there is an infinite keing, who knows all, and who hopes "to know even as He is known," brings to brother scholars that which, while it stimulates the soul, satisfies it, and the dear woman who, at the feet of the loving, forgiving Saviour, has learned that if came to seek and save the lost, can, by His grace, brighten the sky that spans prison life, and tinge even despair itself with the radiance of hope.

save the lost, can, by the scatter the sky that spans prison life, tinge even despair itself with the innee of hope. In wonders that the face of Mra, the shines with heavenly ealm and still bearity, and that her words give wand hope when she comes with measured peace from the God of peace, message of love from the God of love? he marvels that the eye of the scholar shrenz when the brother scholar rings the glad cheer that the vell will yet removed, the problems all solved and mysteries made manifest? But what offer can come to an immortal spirit is can soar no bigher than the genius hurns has gone, and hope to know no tee than a Shakespeare has taught? a may yet give of their means to listen an hour to Mr. Ingersoil, but he in will give nothing with which a tear he wiped away, a sigh can be silenced, sorrow solaced, a hope awakened, a lote ambition stirred or an immortal ging satisfied. Standing at his brothes her he heard only the "rustle of an at audience he has nothing better to er than the wife fears God and would keep older the solar who fears God and would keep of the solar who fears God and would keep older who fears God and would keep older. than the wit of a Voltaire, while their who fears God and would kee commandments, gives wings that and starts it on a career of it searching and never ending finding that have the command of the Cross and the humble soldier of the Cross are aver graye an

alls to shine, which sends you to prison your faith sends you to prison to troubled in art

The Richmond Times is the best paper in the South. It is the cleanest and fairest. You may not agree with it in politics, yet you cannot help reading its editorials with pleasure. They are strong and vigorous, and yet graceful and elefor price, as were the victories won by bravery on the field of battle, or by cloquettee in the ferum or legislative halls, "in the brave days of old." The Times is also brimful of the latest news daily. The American prints on the fourth page of this work's paper a Times editorial on the importance of technical education in the South. It is thoughtful and timely.— Shenendoah (Va) American.

No admission for will be charged to patrons of the car line, and it is under-stood, the refreshment privileges will be leased as heretofore.

Prominent People at the Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Howard Proctor of Baston, are registered at the Jefferson. Mrs. Proctor was Miss Matina Riker, until last Wellnesday afternoon, when she was married to Mr. Froctor at the church of the incarnation in New York. The bridegroom is the son of the late Thomas Emerson Proctor, of Eosion.

Mr. T. E. Crimmins, of New York, a brother of Mr. M. L. Crimmins, who is a brother of Mr. M. L. Crimmins, who is a brother of Mr. M. L. Crimmins, of New York, a brother of Mr. M. L. Crimmins, Jr., turned home. Mr. J. D. Crimmins, Jr., turned home. Mr. J. D. Crimmins, Jr., another brother, is still at the Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rafchone Bacon and maid, of London, A. W. Vanderhoof and E. R. Bacon, of New York, are at the Jefferson in elegant suite of rooms. The Jefferson in the Jeffe

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plas or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." As See that you get C-A-S-T-O-B-1-A.

The fact that Helitaker

THE COURT OF JUSTICE JOHN, A Long Docket of Trivial Crimes Easily

Disposed of. The heart of Justice John was as big as a ham yesterday and the prisoners

profited thereby. A quintette of offenders who had been tempting fortune with the changeful hones in the rear of 31s east Broad street on Saturday afternoon, named Willia Green, Willie Ward, Willie Jackson, Raymond Hardy and Mellville Terrell, were

fined \$2.50 each.

Belle Washington and Margaret Hobson, two colored damsels, grew disorderly in the street, all on account of a new dress. Belle's dress was up to the prevailing style, and she cut a dash when she passed Margaret, whose dress was simply a plain affair, made over from last season. ast season. Margaret considered it an insult for

Margaret considered it an insult for Belle to flaunt her new dress before her eyes, and seid as much. Belle replied that Margaret was no lady.

"You are no good, and always was," said Margaret.

Then the two contending forces came together, and in a brief space of time Belle's new dress was in a bad shape, and it became Margaret's turn to flaunt. When they flaunted before His Honor this morning they were forced to put up 35.

Chas. Bull, Frank Walters and A. E. Kessler were charged with fighting in the arroom of Mike Equi on Saturday night. was worsted. Thereupon he swore out a warrant against Walters, and returned to the scene of the conflict, it was shown that he accused Bull of being the whols ause of the fight, and threatened to nim up.

"Do me up now," said Bull, but Kessler went out the back door and grabbed an ax and made a break toward Buil. The latter picked up a cane and hit Kessler over the head, and was hit by the ax in return.

His Honor disposed of the case by fining both Kessler and Walters \$5 each.

and discharged Bull.
Robert Scott, an old negro offender, got very full and grew noisy on the streets. Saturday night.
"You just go down on Main street and report to Polk Miller," said His Honor as he dismissed Robert.

he dismissed Robert.
John Wiley, colored, got drunk on the streets and lost himself Sunday. When he sat down on a curbstone to collect his thoughts and rest himself, an officer came

thoughts and rest himself, an onice cannot up and pinched him. It cost him 55.

Charles Walker, colored, attempted to dispose of a cow in the Second Market this morning. Developments showed that the cow belonged to Mr. Geo. W. Sehleiser, and the case went on to the grand Jury.
Stater Harris and John Drew, two colored boys, were errested with some lead pipes in their possession, supposed to have been taken from a vacant house. The

been taken from a vacant house. The case was continued for two days.

Mr. Michael Synder accused Henry Booker, colored, of stealing a pair of shoes from his store. Booker was Snyder's clerk and it was thought that in his employer's absence a pair of shoes was sold and no returns made. Booker's was sold and no returns made. Booker's colleged and he was sold and her be established and he was guilt could not be established and he was dismissed.

Lorenzo Lockery, a small white boy, from North Carolina, was arrested for vagrancy. He was ordered to be turned over to the Prison Association, and will

be carried to Laurel.

Warner Miner and Susan Miner, colorek, were charged by Mr. A. Polin with stealing a chicken from him.

"I seen dose chickens go my yards mid-out and get into dose odder yards, and I gets mine friend to helps me shew dose

chickens back. But Muster Miner, he re-fused to give them u."."
"I tell you how it 'twas, boss. Me an' my wife bought dem fowls frum Norfick las' winter. We got our yard full, Dat chicken went over inter Mr. Polin's yard. longs ter me, an' wen it comed back I

"What did you steal that niggers chick-en for?" asked His Honor.
"Dose chicken was mine, alreity."
"Dat dare chicken 'longed to me."
"Get out of here, both of you."

Reunion of Alumni.

Reunion of Alumni.

President Boatwright, assisted by a committee of the alumni, is arranging for a great retuion of old-students at the approaching commencement. Among the features of the occasion it is hoped to have a reunion of the men who graduated or left College in Er7, and also of those who in Bke manner may be styled the "class of 1822". The living graduates of 1877 are: William C. Bittire, New York city: William W. Brown, Danville; Manly B. Curry, Macon, Ga.; W. T. Derieux, Spartmiburg, S. C.; W. W. Pield, Denver, Col.; J. Howard Gore, Washington, D. C.; W. T. Hutchings, Danville; W. H. Jeffress, Nottoway county; A. G. McManaway, Arkadelphila, Ark.; C. H. Nash, Hopkinsville, Ky. T. J. Neitles, Beach, Va., T. W. T. Noiand, Gordonsville; C. W. Tanner, Richmond.

President Boatwright will be gind to hear from any of these alumni of twenty years standing who can make it convenient to attend, and from any of those of 22 who can arrange to be present.

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H. JENKINS, "He Binds Books."

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